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Louisiana
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

13 No. 1

Special Services

Winter 1950

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THE BULLETIN

of the

LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 13

NUMBER 1

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THE LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AN OBLIGATION AND AN OPPORTUNITY

WILLIAM DOSITE POSTELL

President, Louisiana Library Association

SOMEONE once remarked that every professional person owes a debt to his profession to engage in certain professional activities. No one questions this statement, but few seem willing to exert the effort to discharge the debt.

What is this debt you owe your profession? First of all you owe a debt to those members who have given freely of their time and effort to train you for the job you now hold. Second, having received so much entails an obligation on your part to make some contribution towards improving what your profession has to offer others; and third, your professional responsibility should bring the realization that you are under obligation to improve your own professional qualifications.

What better way can these obligations be discharged than by taking active part in professional activities and in the work of professional societies and organizations. One of the functions of such organizations is to broaden the experiences of its members, another to raise the standards of the profession, and to enlarge its contribution to society. In too many cases professional organizations fall far short of the purposes for which they were founded largely due to the apathy or indifference of the membership. Too often members are not educated for this responsibility to their profession or to the community they are supposed to serve. Fortunately, however, there are always a few who are aware of these responsibilities and obligations, purposes and broad objectives. It is to these few that each profession owes much, and by continuing professional traditions they help to maintain the standards and ideals of their association.

The Louisiana Library Association owes its founding to certain librarians who had the vision and imagination to realize just what an association can mean, and who were willing to work to achieve their purpose. We have only to look about the state to have brought home to us the debt we owe to our pioneer librarians. It took time for a generation of local librarians to be trained for the direction of the libraries of this state. These librarians might now ask themselves what has been done in appreciation of the accomplishments of those who led the way. Is there a realization that the very positions we hold today were made possible by those who built the foundations so well. Can we say that we have held in mind the ideals they shaped; have we contributed to the furthering of their goals?

To be more personal, have you assumed some obligation and responsibility in the state association? Do you work at the attainment of some goal, or do you just criticise the few faithful who can always be counted upon to work? There are many varying activities to occupy you: increasing membership, recruiting new librarians, securing increased support, taking part in community programs and extending library public relations.

I appeal to the young members of the association to develop a professional consciousness. Contribute those new ideas which can only come from youth. When you are asked to serve your association, accept committee appointments as one way of serving. Put your best efforts into your committee assignment. Give something of the spark within you to brighten the path of librarianship.

SOCRATES ON THE MISSISSIPPI

GARLAND F. TAYLOR

Librarian, Tulane University

During the past three years an estimated 600 persons in New Orleans have at various times been active participants in a great books discussion project which has been a revelation to them and to librarians in the community. Interest in the idea was stimulated in large measure by a reader who had visited a great books group in New York, and by George King Logan of the New Orleans Public Library. After a brief period of intensive training of some twenty-five local group leaders by a representative of the Great Books Foundation early in 1947, the several groups began meeting with a total of about 150 participants. A brief review of the New Orleans experience may serve both as a sketchy record of its progress and as possible stimulation and information for librarians or others who may be interested in promoting similar enterprises in their own communities.

At the outset there was some need to emphasize the fact that the great books discussion group plan is not a "highbrow" idea; that participants need only have the desire and ability to read alertly and to talk honestly about what they think; that the group is not a "class" in which lectures are given, but a small forum in which readers air their views about great books which they have all read, and increase their pleasure and sharpen their critical discrimination by frank exchanges of opinion.

The leaders (two to each group) serve as stimulators of discussion—or "goads," as the Foundation likes to call them—but never as experts or summarizers. (Professional teachers have not been found generally to be among the more successful leaders, largely for this reason.) The leaders must be *askers*, not *tellers*; they must like people, and they must have a sound sense of humor.

Since groups are likely to be the out-

growth of unifying situations in a neighborhood, it is natural and profitable to build on the interest of clubs, church groups, reading circles, and the like. It is well to encourage groups to suggest their own leaders. A typical group should be large enough to guarantee the representation of a fair cross-section of interests and backgrounds, yet small enough to encourage ready and informal participation in discussion. About sixteen to twenty-five members, in addition to the two leaders, has been found to be a workable range in size, and to allow for possible shrinkage.

To complete the proposed readings for a year, a group meets eighteen times for two-hour sessions, at intervals of two weeks. (In New Orleans there are currently three first-year and two second-year groups, and one third-year group.) The reading time needed by a group member to prepare for a single meeting averages about three or four hours.

It is an inflexible rule that people who have not read the assigned material for a particular meeting shall not take part in the discussion. Leaders must see to it that discussion is concentrated on the main subject, and must learn to discourage firmly any tendency on the part of group members to mount the rostrum in behalf of their pet theories, or to harangue the other members about fixed ideas. A constant effort is made to get group members to justify their points of view by giving sound reasons for the opinion which they express.

Naturally some people find this kind of experience unpalatable, and there may be some falling away during the course of their first few meetings. The remaining group is only stronger and more unified as a consequence, however, and one of the fascinating experiences for leaders and members alike is the revelation of capacities of thoughtful analysis and vigorous

originality of expression on the part of one's ordinary neighbors. Honest clashes of opinion are not only to be expected, but are actually desirable, since the objective is to raise live issues and to stimulate honest analytical thought, rather than to pass out a set of handy solutions or pat interpretations. After all, even the authors of the great books are themselves frequently in sharp disagreement.

The sequence of readings proposed by the Great Books Foundation has been found to be eminently workable, and the New Orleans experience strongly suggests the wisdom of adhering to it. It progresses from the relatively familiar and the relatively easy to the more abstruse and complex works, and provides carefully calculated opportunities for illuminating comparisons among various writings. The first year begins, for example, with the Declaration of Independence and selections from the books of Kings and Samuel in the Old Testament, and continues, through selections from Plato, Montaigne, Locke, Rousseau, and Adam Smith, to Karl Marx. The second year concerns itself with Homer, Lucretius, Hobbes, Pascol, Kant, and John Stuart Mill, for example. Third-year readers get acquainted with such writers as Aeschylus, St. Thomas Aquinas, Calvin, Milton, Voltaire, Gibbons, Thoreau, and Freud.

The great majority of the suggested readings are readily accessible in good inexpensive reprints; and the Great Books Foundation has issued cheap editions of them which may be had for an outlay of only ten dollars for the readings of an entire year.

In New Orleans, the Public Library has made a particular effort to have the required reading material easily accessible to readers. It has furnished some group leaders, has supplied some meeting places, and has provided a community coordinator for the entire program in the person of Mrs. Ruth Moor.* By its official and unofficial encouragement it has really furnished the vital spark-plug for the successful continuation of the plan, and has thus made another distinct contribution to seri-

ous adult education in the community. It believes that the effort has been abundantly rewarding, and that other libraries would find such activities amply worth while in their own particular settings, regardless of size.

It is reported that group members are sometimes amazed, and often delighted, to discover that the somewhat formidable array of imposing literary names and titles should really hold no terrors for sensible, ordinary housewives, auditors, salesmen, secretaries, tile-setters, teachers, dentists, airline pilots, and librarians. They quickly learn, in an atmosphere of friendly give-and-take, to lose their awe of great names and of mere prestige. They discover that they themselves have hidden powers of critical analysis; or they experience the stimulating awareness of growth in those critical powers of which they were already conscious. They develop courage in self-expression, and come to feel that they have a right to independence of reasoned opinion. They lose their self-consciousness as ideological non-conformists; and they acquire a calmer tolerance of the man who is not wholly in agreement with them, and a solid respect for his right to differ. They learn to read more carefully, to recall more and with greater clarity and relevance, to make illuminating comparisons between books and between the ideas in them. They find that, in the best sense of the word, the experience is broadening; that ideas are exciting; that shocks to one's complacency may be a very good thing. They develop enlarged powers of self-appraisal and the habit of meditation, and a deepened sense of intellectual and civic responsibility. They learn how not to be taken in.

In short, they have the unique experience of sensing that they are advancing toward the stature of the full man which, said Lord Bacon, reading maketh.

* Mrs. Moor has generously agreed to answer inquiries from persons seeking further information. She points out happily, however, that there are few universal rules, and that the unpredictability of each individual group is one of the fascinating and exciting things about this.

SPECIAL SERVICES OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

CAMILLA BEST

Dept. of Audio-Visual Aids, New Orleans Public Schools

Up to the present time, it would seem that the special services of the school libraries, like the proverbial Topsy, have "just grown". No school librarian with whom I have ever discussed the subject, has said that a carefully-planned expansion program into the field of special services was outlined before the new activity was assigned to the school library. Perhaps the purchase of other materials of instruction besides books, with the funds set aside by the State Department of Education annually has been a factor in the development of the "special services" field. Many libraries now circulate maps, charts, globes, stillfilms (or filmstrips, as they are now called), slides, and units of pictures.

One of the earliest schools in Louisiana to realize the possibilities of the correlation of books and audio-visual aids was Hahnville High School, under the direction of Mr. E. L. Landry, Principal, and Mrs. Estelle Dalfares, (now Mrs. Estelle Dalfares Roger) Librarian. The present Professional Library which serves as a materials bureau for the schools of Orleans Parish developed from the amalgamation of the Department of Audio-Visual Aids and the Professional Library of this school system.

The interest which school librarians are showing in materials of instruction, other than books, portends a favorable future for the development of special services in the library. Several years ago, a very successful librarian was heard to make the remark, "I've been asked to make a speech on audio-visual aids, whatever they are!", but this is not so today. The school librarian realizes the value of a well-rounded program of all materials of instruction and advocates the use of them.

The following are just a few suggestions concerning groups of special services which

may come from a school library. All of these have been used and have been found interesting by school librarians:

1. Many of our librarians in this part of the state have gone about acquiring a general knowledge of the broad field of materials of instruction. This does not mean that they have found it necessary to ferret out minute details, but they have gathered together information regarding the various types of aids, equipment, general price list, names of local and state dealers, catalogs and listing. Most important of all, they have found out the source of materials within their own communities and state. For general information concerning the 16mm. motion picture film, the *H. W. Wilson Educational Film Catalog* can be depended upon for good, sound advice. Within the state of Louisiana itself, many film listings will be found available.

Librarians will find Louisiana far above most states in the availability of materials of instruction for school use. Numerous agencies in Louisiana have 16mm. motion picture films, with no rental fee attached, except transportation charges. Some of these are the State Department of Conservation, the Mental Hygiene Division of the Louisiana State Hospital Board, the Louisiana Department of Health, United Forestry Service in Baton Rouge. The Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge, will be glad to furnish information concerning other free films within the state.

Your attention is called also to the 16mm. educational films available from the six regional libraries, established by the State Department of Education. No rental fee is charged for the use of these films within the state, and transportation fees are paid one way. A new listing of the titles available has just been issued and

may be obtained by writing to Mr. A. B. Davis, Supervisor, Audio-Visual Aids, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.

Special mention should be made here of the materials of instruction which may be purchased with the funds allocated to the schools for the purchase of approved library books and other aids each year. Filmstrips, slides, maps, charts, and globes may be bought with these funds. Last year the schools were allowed also to buy equipment.

2. Further than a resource file within the school library itself, if the librarian is interested and has available time, utilization of materials of instruction can be taught to faculty members. Operation of equipment and the organization of student operator clubs may also be included in this. It is to be remembered at all times that these materials of instruction are *teaching tools*, not "entertainment features" in the classroom, and some preparation and follow-up should be employed by the teachers when the aid is used, if it is to have value. Outside of guiding classroom utilization, the school librarian will also help in the selection of entertainment films to be used in the assembly, and she will certainly be interested in the good films based on some of the worthwhile young people's books, which are now available.

If it is not feasible for the school librarian to spend as much time as will be necessary in the development of a utilization program as mentioned above, it has been found successful in many schools to appoint a teacher-coordinator of audio-visual aids who will work closely with the librarian.

3. Some school librarians have developed the "audio" side of the materials of instruction program by the purchase for the library of recordings which fit into classroom activities. These are cataloged and kept in the library for circulation throughout the school.

Still in line with the "audio" aid, another service which can be rendered by the librarian is the posting of information

concerning important radio broadcasts. Announcements of these could even be made over the public address system of the school.

One of our successful radio programs every Saturday in New Orleans is the Teen-Age Book Review broadcast from our Public Library and participated in by public, private and parochial schools in this parish. The program was instituted under the direction of the New Orleans Parent-Teacher Unit three years ago. Local book stores cooperate by giving each school participating several books for the school library. If this type of broadcast is not possible, a program over the public address system of the school would be interesting and effective. In one of our schools where the librarian and teachers work very closely together, a tape recording is made of the Teen-Age book discussion prior to the date of actual broadcast itself, a permanent transcription of the program is made in order that these recordings may be used each year for the new group preparing the program.

As a suggestion for the combination of books, records and films, our high schools in this locality are using the film, *The Barber of Seville*. Preceding the showing of the film, the students have heard the records of this opera and have used the small twenty-five cents Pocket Books on the stories and themes of operas. We believe that this project will create an interest not only in our local opera productions, but also in the Saturday afternoon broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

4. In many school systems, in-service training meetings for teachers are held weekly, monthly or semi-annually. These meetings give the librarian an opportunity to acquaint the teachers with books and audio-visual aids, which fit into classroom teaching. Some suggested titles of films are *Know Your Library*, *We Study the Dictionary*, *How to Read a Book*, *Henry W. Longfellow*, and *Washington Irving*. The filmstrip on the library produced by the American Library Association would

be appropriate to show at one of these meetings.

5. Other suggestions would be to include audio-visual aids in bibliographies which are prepared for school and community use; also to arrange an exhibit of book material which will correlate with motion pictures being shown in commercial motion picture houses, in the library. Pictures to put on the bulletin board are often available at the manager's office. One successful project which has developed in the Professional Library here is to have a display of Christmas books to which the parents are invited in order that they may be guided to good material in the purchasing of holiday gifts for children.

6. Space does not permit me to go into the use of films and filmstrips in storytelling. Imagine the increased interest in a story on Western life if a film such as the 16mm. educational film, *Life With the Cowboys*, could be shown and discussed first.

The development of puppets and shadow plays around characters from books would be an interesting project for a school librarian. Along this line, let me recommend *Puppetry in the Curriculum*, issued by the New York City Public Schools, a very inexpensive, but very comprehensive book completely covering this subject. The use of the opaque projector is of invaluable service in a school library. Post cards and small pictures can be shown in large size for groups by means of this projector.

School librarians will have many other excellent suggestions to add to the few listed here. These are just some which we have found successful. Above all, school librarians, please take these new materials of instruction into the fold of your library. You will find them good for the books which are already there. Furthermore they will be of great assistance in making the classroom and the school pleasant living quarters for your boys and girls.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND—NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY

"The best book I ever heard", said patron A to patron B. "No" said B, "I have felt others far better." Actually, blind patrons do not use such literal expressions when referring to their reading. "They talk of reading a book or seeing a friend just as you and I", Miss Carmel Kuebel, Assistant in charge of work with the Blind at the New Orleans Public Library recently said.

"Literally speaking, the great majority of their reading is done by 'hearing the book'" Miss Kuebel said. Patrons borrowed 16,555 talking books in 1949 as compared with 3,079 embossed ones. (i.e., books in Braille or Moon). The perfection of machines and their easy use, and the excellence of the recording account largely for the preference for records over embossed books, Miss Kuebel thinks. How-

ever, she added "embossed books probably will always be used by some people, and I think blind persons should learn to read by touch for their own satisfaction. I suspect that fairly distinct lines will be drawn between materials recorded on records and those on embossed media," Miss Kuebel said. "This means that a person who depends entirely on talking books may miss many fine things which are available only in embossed media."

The Department for the Blind of the New Orleans Public Library is responsible for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. The books and records are supplied by the federal government through the Library of Congress and the New Orleans Public Library provides space, personnel, utilities etc. for administering the service. Transportation of all materials by Parcel Post is

provided free of charge by the government. "However", Miss Kuebel said, "we frequently are embarrassed by packages being returned by postpaid express. Since we have no funds for transportation, these claims always cause great difficulty".

"We work very closely with the Department of Welfare in Louisiana and Mississippi", said Miss Kuebel. These Departments are responsible for the distribution of talking book machines to the blind. In 1935 President Roosevelt allocated the sum of \$829,000 for the construction of 20,150 such machines, and since the war machines are more plentiful than ever before, and repairs can be handled more rapidly too. Personal Talking Book machines have been issued to all sightless Veterans of World War II, and many such veterans are leading normal lives. Many of them are continuing their education—two graduated from Louisiana State University Law School in 1948, and borrowed nearly all their collateral reading from the New Orleans Public Library. Others have positions in a variety of fields and are avid readers.

Mr. George A. Schwegman, Chief of the Division for blind of the Library of Congress, reports that experimentation is under way to make long-playing records and to make many other technical improvements which will help the service to the blind. "The greatest problem everywhere", he reports "is shelving space". Embossed material is voluminous and records take a great deal of space too. For example *Gone with the wind* requires 100 records, using both sides. It is not strange therefore for Miss Kuebel and her Assistant Mr. John Doyle to ship and receive a truck load of material each day. Technical

improvements will help in many other ways too. Mr. Schwegman reports that a study is underway to improve distribution. Depositories of infrequently used titles may be established in certain sections of the United States to house little used material, and more careful evaluation of reader demands needs to be developed.

Printed catalogues of titles in Braille, Moon and Talking Books are available to each patron of the Library, but Miss Kuebel says that most of her patrons seem pleased with her selections. Reading interest of blind persons is as varied as those of sighted persons. Books on religion and the Bible are always popular, Miss Kuebel reports. Then local material is in great demand and books about the blind, such as *Whereas I was blind*. Other popular titles in 1949 were *I begin again* by Alice Bretz, *My eyes have a cold nose* by Hector Chevigny and *Blind Adventure* by Monroe Fox.

The Readers Digest, Radio News, All story Braille are in great demand. "We receive eleven copies of the Readers Digest,—two in Braille and nine on records, but we could use that many more" Miss Kuebel reported.

Although most of the service is by mail, there are blind patrons who like to browse. Other visitors to the Department are nurses from hospitals, social workers and persons interested in work with the blind. The department is located on the ground floor of the Canal Branch, 2940 Canal Street.

Librarians and others are urged to spread the word about this service in order that every blind person may have the benefit of regular library service.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE CONFERENCE

The Louisiana College Conference will be held on the campus of Louisiana State University on Friday and Saturday, March 3-4, 1950. The Librarians Section will meet on March 4th. All members of college and university library staffs are in-

vited to attend. A business meeting of the librarians, will be followed by a joint meeting with the Social Sciences Section, which will feature a panel discussion with participants from both sections.

FILMS FROM THE STATE LIBRARY

VIVIAN CAZAYOUX

Audio-Visual Materials, Louisiana State Library

On August 1, 1949, the Louisiana State Library offered a new service to the people of Louisiana. Now, together with books, pamphlets, and other forms of printed material which have been borrowed for years, a person may borrow films as well. The State Library, like many other libraries at the present time, realizes that its responsibility is to supply all sources of information regardless of the form they take.

The 16 mm. film is recognized as an important source of information. It reaches a large group of people who have never used the library, including those who have never learned to read. On the other hand, many of the regular library patrons are looking to us for this new service, also. It was in response to these requests that the State Library actually began its film collection. A man in a small town in Louisiana requested films to show to a group of young people. He was of the opinion that film programs are an excellent way to combat juvenile delinquency.

The purchase of films was begun, though staff, space, and funds were not adequate for this new service. The collection now includes thirty-seven 16mm. sound films, one of which is a gift and two of which have been placed on deposit. Because the beginning collection must be small, the library was limited in the type of films that could be purchased. An attempt was made to select films of broad general interest, including several on topics of particular interest at the present time, such as United Nations and atomic power. Some juvenile films were selected, since many of the film audiences are made up of both adults and children.

More goes into the selection of films for the library than the average librarian realizes. A relatively small number of the films available have been reviewed, and these reviews are inadequately indexed. Many film catalogs are available, and these are useful in locating films on certain sub-

jects. However, they contain only brief descriptions of the films.

In selecting something as expensive as a film, it is necessary to know more about it than can be found in print. Therefore, it is recommended that all films be previewed before purchasing. Fortunately for libraries, producers grant this privilege. Most producers have prints of their films which they reserve for previewing only. They will send a print on request and if it is selected for purchase the library returns it and orders a new print. Other producers will send a new print which the library may keep, if it is selected for purchase, or return, if not selected.

In evaluating a film for library purposes, there are certain definite points to be considered. Among these are technical quality, authenticity, timeliness, and usefulness in the community. Evaluation forms are very useful in previewing films. Some printed forms are available, but most libraries find it more satisfactory to work out an evaluation form which most nearly suits their needs.

When films are received, they are assigned a number, by which they are arranged on the shelf. The number and the title of the film should be labeled on the film itself and on the outside of the film can. Wire racks, made especially for films are available. These may be attached to book shelving.

Special records are necessary to handle the circulation of films. Borrowers are encouraged to send in their requests for films as far in advance of the date to be used as possible. The dates on which the films are to be used are recorded on a Film Booking Record, which takes the form of a calendar. For each film there is a separate booking record. This enables the librarian to tell at a glance whether or not a film is available on a certain date.

As each request is received another record called a Film Issue Card is made

out giving the title of the film and the complete name and address of the person to whom the film is to be sent. This is filed by date, so that each day the librarian may go to the file, remove the cards for that date and get the films ready for circulation.

As soon as the film is returned, it is carefully inspected to determine any damage to the film. The borrower is asked to fill out a brief report on each film borrowed, giving the number of times the film was shown and the number of persons who attended each showing. These statistics are used in determining the use of each film.

Films are circulated in the same way that books are. That is, persons living in a place where there is a library may borrow them through their local library, while those living in a place where there is no library may borrow them direct from the State Library. There is no charge; only the return postage must be paid by the borrower. A catalog containing a list of films available and an annotation of each, as well as the regulations for borrowing is available upon request.

In the first four months, the thirty-six films were shown 311 times to a total of 10,736 people. The requests have come from a variety of groups, not limited by age or interest. Some groups which have borrowed films are Parent-Teacher Association, church groups, American Legion, Salvation Army, League of Women Voters, Boy Scouts, Veterans of Foreign Wars,

Recreation Center, Kiwanis Club, Junior Service League, Trade School, Y. W. C. A., Rotary Club and Lions Club. Some groups have planned their year's program around the film collection and are using a film each month.

Since we are in the beginning phase, plans are an important part of our program. One project in which we are interested is the compilation of a union catalog of films which are available for circulation free of charge in the state. In the short time since we began our film service, we have become aware that many agencies have films which are available free of charge. Yet the people in the state desiring to make use of these films are not familiar with these agencies and the type of films which they have available. In order to assist these people in getting the particular films which they need, a central catalog listing all films available and the method of procurement is needed. The compiling of such a catalog is being planned now by a committee of representatives from several state departments.

Another type of service which the State Library would like to furnish would be film forums in all parts of the state, planned by a member of the library staff, and lead by authorities in the subject field presented in the film.

Though the State Library film service is very limited in its beginnings, it is an attempt to meet a very definite need of the people in the state. Libraries, groups, and responsible individuals are invited to make use of this service.

LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

Interest in the Louisiana Library Association recruiting and guidance publications has been widespread. Requests have been received from many states scattered from New England to the West and from Canada. The Association is eager to have these publications available to young people and to guidance counselors in every library in the State. Have you purchased copies for your library?

The six-page folder *Be a Librarian* sells

for five cents for single copies or two cents for multiple copies of ten or more. It contains general information about librarianship, library education, and library opportunities. The forty-eight page pamphlet *Exploring Librarianship* consists of six radio scripts, each devoted to one phase of librarianship. It sells for twenty-five cents. Both are available through the Library School, Louisiana State University.

THE LA HACHE MUSIC LIBRARY—NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mrs. Celia Moore, Librarian of the La Hache Music Library is a graduate of Central Teachers College of Oklahoma. She received her library science education at the University of Oklahoma, where she also studied in the Graduate School. Mrs. Moore is an accomplished musician, having studied at the American Conservatory in Chicago and Colorado College. For the past four years she has been a voice student of Mrs. Alfonso del Marmol of New Orleans. She has served as contralto soloist in various churches in New Orleans.

Mrs. Moore reports that her patrons represent all walks of life, and that they come from every section of the City. "That music is the universal language is proved by a large group of non-English speaking patrons," observed Mrs. Moore. "The taste of all our patrons is discriminating, with keen interest in opera, symphony, organ music, and scattered calls for light opera and musical comedy selections." "Opera records are all in use all the time", she said, "and so are symphonies". Soloists, artists from musical groups, ministers and choir directors are frequent visitors to listen or borrow records made by great artists whose works they wish to study. Numerous students of music appear regularly, and even high school students request music based on literature which they are studying. When asked which composer is most popular Mrs. Moore replied without hesitation, "Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. Beethoven's symphonies and quartets, Tchaikovsky's symphonies and small pieces are always out and although we have duplicates of several, we could use many more. We are adding new records every week", Mrs. Moore reported, "and quite a few are given by friends of the Library. Our purchases are limited to classical music, but gifts of other kinds are accepted", she said. Our 1100 patrons have registered and the number is growing rapidly.

This first phonograph record lending

service in the deep south was inaugurated May 29, 1949, by the New Orleans Public Library. The collection is housed at the Milton H. Latter Memorial Library, a Branch of the New Orleans Public Library, at 5120 St. Charles Avenue. The Music Library occupies two rooms on the second floor of the building, and has two sound proof listening rooms opening into a hall, which separates the two main rooms. The first room, at the head of the stairway contains the record collection for circulation. In the other room is a valuable, historical Jazz collection, contributed by Dr. Edmond Souchon. This collection does not circulate, and is to be used as reference. Other reference records and music will be kept in this room, which also serves as the librarian's office and work room.

The circulating collection is known as the LaHache Music Library. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Martinez, a New Orleans family, made an initial gift of \$5,000.00 to establish the library. It was given in honor of Mr. Martinez' grandfather, Theodore von LaHache, a widely known New Orleans composer and organist of the last century. Mr. Martinez has since made another generous contribution, so that the growth of the collection may be assured. Many musical organizations and civic minded citizens have made welcome contributions.

At the time of the opening, the collection contained, 1,500 records, and to date has more than doubled in number. The records include opera, symphony, concert, chamber music, songs and pop concert music. In the selection of recordings, every effort is made to meet the demands of the New Orleans music lover.

The listening rooms are an integral part of the service. They are equipped with phonographs, so that patrons may hear a portion of a work before selecting it. Listening time is limited when the demand is heavy. The listening rooms are not scheduled as is the case in some libraries.

The routine for circulation is much the same as for books. Applicants for records must hold an adult public library card, then make application for a music borrower's card. A pledge card accepting responsibility for records is signed by the borrower. The borrower's card which is issued is kept on file, and bears the statistical data of charged records, matching that on the album card. Both cards are cleared when records are returned. The borrower pays for the records he breaks, not for the entire album. The library orders all replacements. The circulation for November was 4,000 records and only five were broken.

A foremost consideration is the fragility of the records, so vertical storage is used, as less risk is involved in pulling out albums. Since all of the record shelves will hold 12" albums, no separation is made on account of size. The shelving has 6" partitions to prevent breakages and warping.

A borrower is allowed to take five single records, one album, or a complete work, for a period of two weeks. A fine of two cents per day per disc is assessed for keeping records overtime. Records cannot be renewed and no reserves are taken. Each album carries the library name-plate inside the front cover, and each disc has mark of ownership on center label. Inside the back cover are the pocket, album card and date due slip.

Before beginning the project of full cata-

logging, the methods used by the other libraries throughout this country are being studied. For the most part, these libraries have combined features recommended in the code of the Music Library Association, with parts of other codes, and in instances added ideas of their own.

The order of shelving poses a different problem. Arbitrary assignment of numbers, accession numbers, expanded Dewey, and alphabetical arrangement by composer are the methods most in use. The methods used in assigning subject headings are almost as varied as those used in the order of shelving. Many are using L.C. subject headings. Others are compiling a list as they proceed, with the aid of Grove's Dictionary, and Apel's Harvard Dictionary of music.

The whole process of cataloging recorded music is still in its embryonic stage, and only by the test of actual use will a practical system be devised. A revised edition of the Music Library Association code is to be published soon. It will be an invaluable aid to all music librarians.

The response of the people of New Orleans is assurance that a music department was needed, and is appreciated. The opening of the record lending service is another important service of the New Orleans Public Library, which challenges possibilities for the future.*

* Information contributed by Mrs. Celia Moore.

THE NURSING SCHOOL LIBRARY A SOURCE OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

FRANCES MOAK

Librarian, State Teachers College, Livingston, Alabama*

It is common knowledge that educational thinking has undergone many changes within the past decade, resulting in curriculum changes that have, among other things, stressed the introduction of a wide variety of new materials. Present instructional programs in schools of nursing re-

quire wide reading, consultation of varied references, and the investigation of many sources of information. The use of a single textbook in instruction is no longer considered adequate; it has been found necessary to supplement traditional instructional materials with a great variety of

materials. At this time attention is drawn to one type of material—audio-visual aids. The term "audio-visual aids" is used to identify experimental materials and techniques which in one way or another are used in instruction to clarify and intensify through the sense of sight the learner's mental images of the object, process or event being studied.

In recent years new visual materials such as film strips and motion pictures have been introduced into the instructional program of the nursing school to enrich classroom activities and make the educational process more rewarding for the student.

The advent of audio-visual materials poses the question "Who will assume the responsibility for selection, acquisition, circulation and storage of such materials?"

Many nursing schools have delegated the work of the audio-visual department to one or more persons on the regular staff. Often the faculty member most interested has assumed responsibility for the entire program. It has been felt, however, that although visual aids have unusual values as implements of education, their use at the present time is severely restricted, largely because of difficulties in organization acquisition, and distribution. One difficulty which has handicapped the progress of visual education is the inability to get the proper aids in the classroom when most needed. Experience has taught that the organization and administration of visual materials must be such that they are available at the moment the instructor wants them. It follows that there is a need for some department or agency in the nursing school to assemble and distribute audio-visual materials. Libraries have become increasingly conscious of this educational media. In some instances the library has assumed the responsibility for the acquisition and distribution of visual materials. It seems reasonable that any consideration of the nursing school library's responsibilities in

the visual aids program is dependent upon what are assumed to be the library's responsibilities in general.

Mention is made of the specific responsibilities of the library in connection with visual aids in a publication, *Evaluation of a Secondary School Library*, sponsored jointly by the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards and the American Library Association. In the checklist of responsibilities of the librarian in promoting the educational program, the following item is included: *Collecting and organizing for use such illustrations or visual aid materials, museum specimens, music records as are of value in the educational program and for which the library is responsible.*¹

Shane, an eminent educator, makes the following statement concerning the importance of the library's place in this program: *It now seems clear that in any school the library is the logical center in which to circulate apparatus and materials which are so intimately related to books as we have found audio-visual aids to be. In any school faculty the librarian, who has had special training in the services of acquisition, preparation, and distribution, is unquestionably the person best equipped to service a collection of audio-visual aids.*²

Betha B. Hallam, nursing school librarian of University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon suggests the function of the nursing school library in the total program: *A room adaptable for the use of audio-visual teaching aids is a desirable addition to the plan for the library. Micro-film, moving pictures, slides, records, and other audio-visual aids are becoming such important educational devices and are so useful for research workers that the library should offer facilities for their use as well*

¹ Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards. *Evaluation of a Secondary School Library*. Washington, Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards, 1938.

² Shane, M. L. *The audio-visual library—an acquisition plan*. Nashville, Tennessee, Peabody Contributions to Librarianship, No. 8.

* Previously librarian Nursing Education Library, Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Talk given at meeting of Louisiana State Nurses Association, November, 1948.

as for the use of conventional books.³

There are definite advantages in a centralized collection of materials, of which convenience and economy are the chief ones. With materials housed and circulated from a central place, economy of their administration can be effected.

Hence, with the above mentioned principles in mind, the nursing school library at Charity Hospital School of Nursing has assumed definite responsibilities in administering visual aids materials.

Aside from making visual aids materials available to instructors when needed there are other activities that the librarian has engaged in to stimulate the program. Promotion of the use of visual materials is considered as one of the most important functions. It is believed that nursing school librarians, by issuing bibliographies, preparing bulletin board announcements, and making available study guides and film catalogs, can keep the faculty informed on the availability and usefulness of visual aids for particular units of instruction, just as the librarian keeps the faculty informed of printed materials by furnishing bibliographies and announcements.

Appended to the bibliography is a list of sources from which visual aids can be obtained for use in nursing schools. It is suggested that each nursing school library obtain catalogs from the various agencies listed, thereby building up a live file of source material to be used by all instructors in units of instruction.

Relative to the responsibility for initiating the visual aids program, opinions expressed by administrators reveal that faculty rather than librarians should perform this function. Practically all administrators agree, however, that librarians should be active in stimulating the program.

Experience at Charity Hospital School of Nursing has shown that major problems involved in the use of visual materials are lack of available aids in the classroom

when most needed, failure of available aids to cover the course of study adequately, and lack of well-selected visual materials.

Services performed by the nursing school library in regard to the selection, organization, and distribution of visual materials include the following: selection of all types of visual aids, storage of visual aids, circulation of visual aids, and use of the library as a clearing house for sources of visual instruction material.

Library activities that serve to stimulate the visual aids program include cooperation with other departments in the school in furthering the use of visual aids, acting as a publicity agent for the program, scheduling showing of films, slides, etc., and handling orders and finance records pertaining to visual aids.

In line with the above outlined program certain recommendations for nursing school libraries are made, as follows:

1. That definite procedures and routines be established to facilitate acquisition, organization, distribution, and circulation of visual aids. This could be done through cooperative efforts of the faculty and the library staff.

2. That visual aids be classified and catalogued as are other instructional materials, so as to relate them to printed materials and facilitate administration for teaching purposes.

3. That all instructors learn to operate visual aids equipment. Equipment should be easily accessible and all instructors should have the privilege of checking out whatever is needed. The librarian should be responsible for checking this equipment and providing for the servicing of it as she is responsible for the physical condition of the book stock and other instructional material.

A preview of the program seems to indicate that visual aids will be used to better advantage if nursing school librarians, in cooperation with administrators and faculty make an effort to carry out the measures recommended regarding acquisition, organization and distribution of visual materials, training of personnel, and unity of effort.

³ National League of Nursing Education. Fifty-Third Annual Report. 1947, p. 199. "The Nursing Library in a University School of Nursing."

LYLE SAXON'S FOOTNOTES TO HISTORY A BIBLIOGRAPHY

JOE W. KRAUSS

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To Louisiana librarians a biographical note on Lyle Saxon would be an intrusion and an impertinence. Those who knew him well will not need to have their memories stirred; those who know him by his books will spend their time better in rereading them. Saxon's publication record is not impressive in length. His successors among writers on Louisiana lore have been far more prolific. Yet in the following seven books, three guidebooks, two pamphlets, five short stories, and half a hundred articles and reviews may be found the story of the customs, the people and the legend of Louisiana written with exceptional charm and sympathetic understanding; a story which reads well ten, fifteen, or even twenty years after publica-

tion.

Saxon was primarily a reporter; much of the material in his books was recast from articles written for the *Times-Picayune* and other newspapers. A selected list of his feature articles is listed. In addition he contributed scores of signed articles to the *Times-Picayune* during the years 1919-24 and 1926, conducted a book review column "Literature and Less" during 1923 and 1924, and in later years wrote an annual series of Carnival stories which came to be an unofficial herald of Mardi Gras.

Miss Marguerite Renshaw, Miss Catherine B. Dillon, Mrs. Ruth Campbell, and Miss Debora R. Abramson have kindly read the bibliography and supplied several additional references. Items marked with an asterisk have not been examined.

Books and Pamphlets

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Old Louisiana, by Lyle Saxon...illustrated by E. H. Suydam. New York, London, The Century Co. [1929] xvi, 388 p.

Fabulous New Orleans, by Lyle Saxon, illustrated by E. H. Suydam. New York, London, The Century Co. [1928] xii, 330 p.

"The chapter entitled 'The Gay Danger-fields' has appeared in 'The Century Magazine'...The Chapters pertaining to Christmas and New Year have been rewritten from stories which appeared in the New Orleans 'Times-Picayune' a few years ago."

—Preface.

"A condensed version of the first portion of this book, called *Mardi Gras*, has appeared in the *Century Magazine*; the episode 'Voodoo' was first printed in the *New Republic*; 'Gallatin Street', 'An Afternoon Walk' and the chapter dealing with the French Opera House appeared first in the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*"—Preface.

Lafitte the Pirate, by Lyle Saxon...illustrated by E. H. Suydam. New York, London, The Century Co. [1930] xiv, 307 p.

Reprinted, with the addition of a four-page index, by D. Appleton-Century, 1938. A new edition published by Robert L. Crager & Company (New Orleans, 1947), contains a different set of illustrations by E. H. Suydam; only the frontispiece is identical with the original edition.

A French translation, *Lafitte le Pirate, traduit de l'Anglais par Andrée Vaillant* was published (Paris, Gallimard, 1935).

"The Buccaneer" released by Paramount Studios and directed by Cecil B. DeMille was based on *Lafitte*. The script was written by Jeanie Macpherson. The world premiere was at the Saenger Theatre, New Orleans, January 7, 1938.

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58, 1 p.

Children of Strangers, by Lyle Saxon. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1937.

6 p. 1., [3]-294 p.

"Despite its simplicity, the story has been in preparation for several years and fragments of it have appeared in *The Dial* and *Century Magazine*. The scene at the negro church has been rewritten from a story which appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune*, and the sermon is a real one taken down in a backwoods negro church on Easter morning."—Preface.

An English edition was published by John Lane, London (1937) and a 1948 reprint was issued by R. L. Crager & Company, New Orleans.

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Publication tentatively scheduled for Fall, 1950 by Hasting House, New York.

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Preface signed: Lyle Saxon, State Director; Edward P. Dreyer, Assistant State Director.

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Preface signed: Lyle Saxon, State Supervisor, Edward Dreyer, Assistant State Supervisor, Darvey W. Wixon, Unit Supervisor.

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- "Fame" *New Orleans Life* 2:9-11 (May, 1927)
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PEOPLE AND PLACES

Edited by
MATTIE SUE MOUNCE
 Assistant Reference Librarian, Louisiana State Library

Shirley Flach, formerly periodicals librarian at Loyola University, has replaced *Mrs. Doris F. Guidroz* as circulation librarian there. *Mrs. Guidroz* has moved to Biloxi. The new assistant cataloger at Loyola is *Claire Lansden*, formerly librarian of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company Library, Houston. Other new staff members are *Mrs. Kathleen Hughes* in the catalog department and *Mrs. Catherine Martin*, who works part time. Four staff members: *Claire Lansden*, *Mrs. Kathleen Hughes*, *Adele Rivet*, and *Shirley Flach*, are taking the L.S.U. extension course in cataloging taught by *Yvonne Toups*, librarian, *Francis T. Nicholls Junior College Library* in Thibodaux.

Mary Frances Smith, librarian, Centenary College, reports that since one of the branch libraries has been moved into new quarters, an entire floor has thus been

provided for much needed expansion and reading room areas. Besides the seminar and listening room, a typing room for students has been provided. *Mrs. Alice Alben* of the Centenary Library spent the summer at the University of Illinois Library School working toward an M.A. on special cataloging problems.

Dr. Charles Harvey Brown, former librarian of Iowa State College, is serving as visiting bibliographer on the staff of the L.S.U. Library for the first six months of this academic year. He is studying and will evaluate the library resources for graduate work in scientific and technical fields. Recent additions to the L.S.U. Library staff include *Roy Nelson Van Note*, gift and exchange librarian; *Evangeline Lynch*, senior circulation librarian; *Mrs. Bonney K. Burrell*, junior catalog librarian; *Mrs. Christine F. Robinson*, acting art li-

brarian; and *Mrs. Ruth B. Johnson*, junior circulation librarian.

Mary Clay, librarian, *Northeast Junior College*, led the discussion at the Junior College Library Section of the A.L.A. Southwest Regional Conference at Fort Worth on November 22. The subject was "Junior College Librarian—Who and How?" and was concerned with the qualifications and education essential in the field of junior college librarianship. Miss Clay has been making a study of this topic for three years as a member of the national committee on Qualifications and Preparation of College and University Librarians, and she is preparing a study on it for the national association.

Sue Hefley served as acting reference librarian at *Northwestern State College* during the months of November and December.

Mrs. Ann S. Cowart has returned as librarian of the *Livingston Parish Library* after a year's leave of absence. *Willie Mae Seab* who has been acting librarian at Livingston is now assistant librarian of the *Vermilion Parish Library*.

Cleo Songy, librarian of the *Vermilion Parish Library*, reports that the new branch library building at *Pecan Island*, financed and built by the people of the Island, is now open.

Nell Cunningham, librarian of the *Caddo Parish Extension of Sbreve Memorial Library*, tells of the informal opening, November 15, of the new *Blanchard* branch library building. The building was a project of the *Blanchard Community Club*, and the *Caddo Parish Police Jury* and *School Board* aided in its completion. A large number of *Blanchard* citizens as well as members of the *Sbreve Memorial* staff and of the *Police Jury* attended the opening.

Lucille Arceneaux, librarian of the *Lafayette Parish Library* announces that *Dora L. Beridon* has joined the staff as librarian of the *Lafayette Branch*. *Mrs. Joy Wilder* and *Gloria LaCaze* are in charge of the bookmobile.

Honoring *Mrs. George Lester* of St.

Francisville, and *Mrs. J. E. Ellis* of *Rayville*, the Lambda Kappa Club of *Rayville* entertained in the *Richland Parish Library* on October 20. At this time *Mrs. Lester* formally presented to the library a copy of Audubon's "Warbling Vireo" which she painted as a gift honoring her old friend, *Innes Morris Ellis*, who was responsible for the establishment of the first library in *Rayville*. Many friends of the library called during the hours of 7:00-10:00 P.M. to meet *Mrs. Lester*. On November 2, *Richland Parish* voters approved an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax for library support. The vote was more than 3 to 1 in favor of the tax.

The *Ouachita Parish Public Library* had 117 patrons who earned adult reading certificates for the year 1948-49, according to *Frances Flanders*, librarian. The Board of Control entertained these people at a party at the library on November 18. *Essae M. Culver*, State Librarian, and *Mrs. George Lester* of the Board of the *State Library* were the honor guests. Miss Culver awarded the certificates. *Mrs. Lester* gave her talk on Audubon and showed her bird prints to a most appreciative audience.

The people of *Concordia Parish* recently voted a renewal of the 1-mill tax for the Library, reports *Mrs. Lillian C. Gray*, acting librarian.

The administrative offices of the *Iberia Parish Library* moved into a new Building on December 1. This building is an addition at the back of the main branch in *New Iberia*. It contains a large stack room which will hold about 24,000 books, a garage for the bookmobile, a workroom for the staff, and a librarian's office. The *New Iberia Branch* has also been renovated. The total cost is about \$36,000.

Mary Louise Marshall, librarian of the joint *Orleans Parish Medical Society Library* and *Tulane University's Rudolph Matas Medical Library*, has been promoted recently from associate professor to professor of medical bibliography.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Tanner are the parents of a daughter, *Susan Carol*, born on November 15. Mr. Tanner is librarian of *Bunkie High School*.

Marie D. Loizeaux, editor of the *Wilson Bulletin*, was a recent visitor to the libraries in *Baton Rouge* and *New Orleans*. While in *Baton Rouge*, Miss Loizeaux spoke at a meeting of the *Baton Rouge Library Club*. *Edith Abbott*, cataloger of the *East Baton Rouge Parish Library*, is the newly-elected president of the club.

Mrs. Max Schenker, librarian of the *East Baton Rouge Parish Library*, announces that the City-Parish Planning Commission and the City-Parish Council recently approved in their capital expenditure program for the first stage of construction for two branch libraries—a *North Baton Rouge Branch* (180,000) and a Negro Branch \$103,000). Work will not begin during 1950, but they are to be built in a five-year period. *Mary Hill*, who has been a summer library assistant at the *East Baton Rouge Parish Library*, has written an article on children's reading which is to appear in the April *Library Journal*. Some of the interesting exhibits at the *East Baton Rouge Parish Library* recently have included: *Baton Rouge Stamp Club* show; clay models, woodwork, and mats made by students of the *Baton Rouge High School* senior art department, as part of National Education Week; a display of books and pamphlets commemorating United Nations Week; etchings loaned by the *Louisiana Art Commission*, and the *Standard Oil Company* collection of paintings including the work of artists *Thomas Benton*, *John McCrady*, *Adolph Dehn*, *Frederic Taubes*, *Joe Jones*, and others.

George A. Schwemann, Jr., who is in charge of the *Library of Congress Service for the Blind*, was a recent visitor to the *New Orleans Public Library*. There are now six Great Books discussion groups in *New Orleans*, according to *John Hall Jacobs*, librarian, *New Orleans Public Library*. *Mrs. Ruth Moor* is coordinator of these groups, each of which averages about 25 persons in attendance. *Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs* recently led an enthusiastic beginning demonstration group in *Bay St. Louis, Mississippi*. *Dr. Husband* of *Tulane* and *Mrs. Knoblock*, are co-leaders of this group. *Mr. Jacobs* also led a demonstra-

tion group in *Lake Charles*. The *New Orleans Public Library* has received a large collection of carnival badges and favors from *Edward Soule* and the late *Pierce Walmsley*, both ex-members of the Library Board of Directors. *Helen Hart* reports that a new library station was opened in the *Delgado Recreation Center*. The *New Orleans Public Library* now sponsors five stations in various sections of the city. *Janet Webster* of the adult department of the *New Orleans Public Library* recently became the bride of *Henry White* in a ceremony that was probably the first of its kind in the state. It was a Quaker ceremony.

Elizabeth Stoney, who teaches the undergraduate library science courses at *Southeastern Louisiana College*, attended the University of Washington Library School during the summer and took several courses for school librarians.

Clara Ann Griffon is now librarian at *St. Joseph's Academy, Baton Rouge*.

Frances Moak, formerly at the *Charity Hospital Nurses' Home Library, New Orleans*, has resigned to accept a position in *Alabama State Teachers' College*.

Mrs. Margaret Burke Sabodie is now librarian of the *Sacred Heart Convent* in *New Orleans*.

Jane Ellen Carstens has returned to the *Hamilton Training School Library at Southwestern Louisiana Institute*. Miss carstens has been on the staff of the *Central Children's Room of the New York Public Library* for the past year.

The following officers for the *Louisiana Association of School Librarians* were elected at the L.E.A. meeting. The officers will assume their duties in January, 1950.

President, *Mrs. T. F. Wilbanks*, *Breaux Bridge High School*; Vice-President, *Agnes Clark*, *Natchitoches High School*; Secretary, *Laura Leche*, *Marrero High School*; Treasurer, *Ruth Nesom*, *Hammond High School*.

Over fifty *Louisiana* librarians attended the *Southwest Regional Conference of A.L.A.* which met in *Forth Worth* November 20-23. Some of those attending were: *Mrs. Lucile Carnahan*, *Sue Hefley*, *Olive*

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Roberts, and Eugene Watson from Northwestern State College; Mrs. Lillian C. Gray, Concordia Parish Library; Frances Flanders, Ouachita Parish Library; Mrs. Lellab H. Lyle, Richland Parish Library; Bess Vaughan, Virginia Walker, Martha Prommel, Mrs. Florence Braly, and Eleanor Hollis, Shreve Memorial Library; Mary Clay and Mrs. Harry Lemert, Northeast Junior College; Olive Gebring and Jane Ellen Carstens, Hamilton Training School Library, Southwestern; Essae M. Culver, Debora Abramson, Mary W. Harris, Sallie Farrell, and Vivian Cazayoux, State Library; Mrs. George Lester, Louisiana State Library Board; John Hall Jacobs, Helen Hart, and Ruth Renaud, New Orleans Public Library; Elizabeth Buileman, Madison Parish Library; Marion Taylor and Mrs. J. C. Branch, Webster Parish Library; Muriel Haas, Tulane; Mrs. White, Grambling College; Mrs. Whiting, Colfax Training School; Katherine Adams, Rapides Parish Library; Gordon Gourlay, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute; Dorothy Duncan, Beauregard Parish Library; Lucille Arceneaux, Lafayette Parish Library; Mrs. Charles Morton, Norris McClellan, Mildred Harrington, and Mrs. Calvin Schwing, LSU Library School; Guy Lyle, T. N. McMullan, Andrew Eaton, Richard Klenk, Lucy Foote, Ruth Walling, and Bessie Munday, LSU Library.

Catherine Agaise is the new assistant librarian at the Veterans Hospital Library in New Orleans.

Loma Knighten, librarian, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, has received the degree of M.S. in Library Science from Columbia University. Mrs. Emma Dell Givens and Norma Durand of the staff of Southwestern attended Emory University last year. Mrs. Givens, who attended the first semester, took several courses in library science, while Miss Durand was granted an M.A. in English and Library Science. Mrs. Maude M. Bentrup, formerly head cataloger at Southwestern has joined her husband in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is Head of the School of Welfare at the University of South Carolina.

Many LSU graduates who are now employed out of the state enjoyed renewing old acquaintances and friendships at the *LSU Library School Breakfast at the A.L.A. Southwest Regional Convention*. Mrs. Wendell Tomberlin (the former Irma Rayne) is now librarian of the Art School Library at the University of Oklahoma. She was a special instructor last summer at the Oklahoma University Library School. Carl Black is now at the Houston Public Library. Jacqueline Rainwater, formerly Regional Consultant in Arkansas is now Superintendent of Library Extension of the Brooklyn Public Library in New York. Hazel H. Deal became librarian of the Washington County Library, Fayetteville, Arkansas, on December 1.

The Jefferson Parish Library Demonstration, thirty-first parish library in Louisiana, opened with an informal program in Gretna on November 30, with Mrs. George Lester, Louisiana State Library Board member, presiding. John Hall Jacobs of the New Orleans Public Library, as well as a number of state and parish officials participated in the opening program. Members of the staff include: Mrs. Bertha D. Hellum, parish librarian; Charles Daniel, administrative assistant, Bookmobile; Edwin Harris, administrative assistant, Headquarters; Emily Reed and Shirley Bethard, administrative assistants, Metairie.

Victor Hardendorff, a 1948 graduate of Columbia University, is now circulation librarian at Tulane University. Mrs. M. Kunkel McCulloch became assistant order librarian at Tulane in the fall.

A. A. Whitman, an LSU graduate who has been in library work in California has recently joined the staff of the University of Georgia Library at Athens.

Jewell Moore, formerly supervisor of city branches of Shreve Memorial Library, is now assistant librarian of the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Public Library.

Mrs. Lena deGrummond, formerly librarian of the Terrebonne High School in Houma became supervisor of school libraries for the state department of education on the first of the year.

LOUISIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

MARCH 30 - APRIL 1, 1950

Theme: World Peace—Present and Future

Headquarters—Hotel Heidelberg
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Tentative Program

Thursday, March 30

10 am - 12:00

Committee meetings and registration

2 - 4:30 pm

First General Session, W. Postell presiding
Greetings from Mayor - President of Baton Rouge
Response—Frances Flanders
Speaker—Dr. Harold W. Stoke
Election of Officers

4:30 - 5:30 pm

Visits to Exhibits

8 pm

Second General Session, Garland Taylor presiding
Forum on "The International Situation Today—
Implications for World Peace"

Speakers: Mrs. Marguerite Chapman, Mr. Michael Mora,
Dr. Vernon X. Miller

Friday, March 31

9 - 11:45 am

Tour of Esso Standard Oil Company. Guests of the Refinery

12:00

L. L. A. luncheon honoring 25th anniversary, Louisiana State Library

Special Guests: State officials and representatives from A. L. A.
and Carnegie Corp.

3 - 4:30 pm

Sectional Meetings

7 pm

Book Dinner, Bess Vaughan presiding
Speakers: Winner of the L. L. A. Literary Award, and the following:
Alice W. Graham, Caroline Durieux, James Feibleman
Presentation of Modisette Award

Saturday, April 1

9 am - 12:00

Third General Session, W. D. Postell presiding

President's Remarks

Business

Speaker: Mr. Milton Lord

Please Write for Space Reservations At Once, Hotel Heidelberg, Baton Rouge

RECRUITING AWARD

The Louisiana Library Association received first place for an award of \$300.00, the Field Citation for excellence in library recruiting. The presentation was made at the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association. This recognition is a

tribute to the cooperative spirit among Louisiana librarians which made such an effective recruiting program possible. This award has exceptional significance since the Louisiana Library Association received the second award last year.

L. L. A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT, 1948-49

Your retiring executive board assumed office in July, 1948, and, because of the change in the association's official year, has served for eighteen months. During its tenure the board has done its best to provide the association with progressive and responsive leadership, and it has made every effort to draw the entire membership into participation in the activities of the association and to keep the membership informed as to these activities.

Projects which were considered, but which were abandoned, include the establishment of a state book depository and the publication of a "Louisiana Blue Book."

Activities which have been undertaken, but which have not yet been completed, include: revision of the constitution and by-laws, revision of the *Louisiana Library Association Manual*, compilation of a *Directory of Louisiana Librarians*, reorganization of the setup of standing and special committees, and the publication of the index to the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*.

The following policies have been inaugurated by the executive board: all funds allocated to the sections shall be turned over to the treasurers of the respective sections and shall not be retained in the general fund; each committee shall maintain a uniform and continuous record of all its activities, and the cumulative record shall be maintained in a loose-leaf notebook provided by the executive board for that purpose and shall be transmitted by each committee-chairman to his successor; a registration fee of \$1.00 shall be charged to each person attending an annual convention.

Most of the major projects of the association have been carried on through the medium of committees, which have been assisted by the executive board whenever necessary. Great emphasis has been placed on the state-wide recruiting campaign. The names of the ninety-eight members who served on committees during the past eighteen months were published on pages

100 and 102 of the March, 1949, issue of the *Bulletin*, as well as in the 1949 *Convention program*. Synopses of the reports of committees and sections follow; copies of the full text of any of these reports may be borrowed from the secretary of the association.

Summary of Committee Reports

Report of the following Committees have already been made public: *Adult Education*, *Commercial Exhibits*, *Constitution*, *Hospitality*, *Louisiana Literary Award*, *Modisette Award*, *Nominating*, *Professional Exhibits*, *Program*, *Registration*, and *Resolutions*.

Archives—No weeding and discarding was done because the records of the association are not yet of such proportions that their bulk provides a storage problem for the state library.

Auditing—The report cannot be made until after the close of the fiscal year.

Books on Louisiana for Children and Young People—The book-list has been completed and is now being revised and readied for publication. This Louisiana bibliography will be published jointly with similar bibliographies from the other states in the southwestern area.

Cooperation with the Southwestern Library Association—L.L.A. members did most of the work connected with the 1948 convention in New Orleans, and they have served Southwestern in many other ways.

Federal Relations—The Louisiana delegation to Congress was rallied to the support of the Library Demonstration bill. The Louisiana delegation was likewise urged to oppose the proposed increase in postal rates.

Indexing of Louisiana Magazines—A survey of 56 libraries (20 public, 13 college and university, and 23 high school) revealed that, besides the Louisiana State Library and the New Orleans Public Library, only the college and university libraries have sufficient holdings to make the indexing of special interest to them; 36

libraries expressed their willingness to participate in a cooperative indexing project if such a project is undertaken. One or more libraries have already compiled comprehensive indexes to: *De Bow's Review*, *Louisiana Conservation Review*, *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, *Louisiana Historical Society Publications*, and *Times-Picayune Magazine*. L.S.U. has partial indexes to 26 other magazines. At present comprehensive indexes to 8 other magazines are being contemplated by various libraries. This report is not yet complete; and the committee is now preparing a list of the magazines which should be indexed, and is attempting to devise a satisfactory method of duplicating and distributing any indexes which might be compiled if cooperative indexing is undertaken.

Intellectual Freedom—No activities indicated in report.

Legislation—In July, 1948 Act 493 of 1948 was enacted into law by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, thus successfully terminating the association's three-year campaign to provide a satisfactory method of distributing State Documents. Mrs. Margaret T. Lane has been appointed Recorder of Documents in the office of the Secretary of State; and 31 libraries have become depositories.

Membership—At the close of the calendar year, the number of members in the association was as follows: 342 individual, 42 institutional, and 4 sustaining—the total membership being slightly less than that of the previous year. The committee communicated with every non-member librarian whom they could locate—some individuals received as many as three letters and circulars—but were unable to persuade all of the librarians that their affiliation with the association is of paramount importance in the development of librarianship in the state.

Microfilming Louisiana Newspapers—Of the 133 newspapers about which information was obtained, 20 have back files of 40 years or more. At present 6 newspapers are being microfilmed (completed: *Louisiana Progress*, *Morning Advocate*, *State*

Times; in process: *Times-Picayune*, *Shreveport Times*, *Shreveport Journal*); nine other papers are planning to microfilm; and 12 others are interested. There are several microfilming agencies in Louisiana. A great deal of valuable material is at present stored in hazardous places, and throughout the state there is a considerable interest in seeing that these materials are microfilmed.

Pamphlet on "Libraries of Louisiana"—The committee decided that a publication would not be practical at this time.

Participation of Negro Members—The committee recommends that the association adopt the policy of holding its meetings only in locations where all members may attend and participate in all scheduled meetings, and that luncheon and dinner meetings be foregone if they preclude such participation. (The members of this recently-appointed committee were Sue Hefley, Chairman, Ruth Clark, Rubie Hanks, Mary W. Harris, John Hall Jacobs, W. D. Postell, and Eugene P. Watson.)

Public Relations Committee—Pre-convention publicity was issued, including the mailing of a convention program to each member. The presentation of the Louisiana Literary Award was given widespread publicity. No progress was made on the compilation of a *Directory of Louisiana Librarians*. A scrapbook of publicity clippings was prepared.

Recruiting—Very extensive activities were carried on. The theme of the annual convention was "Recruiting for Librarianship," and one entire session was devoted to recruiting. A revised version of the leaflet *Be a Librarian* was printed and widely distributed; 500 copies were donated to the National Vocational Guidance Association and 275 copies to the Library Public Relations Council. Four issues of the *Newsletter to Prospective Librarians* were mimeographed and mailed to college students and high school seniors. An exhibit on Library Work as a Career was prepared and displayed on various strategic occasions—including nine District P.T.A. meetings. High school librarians

were encouraged to try to arouse interest in the holding of "Career Days," and to see that librarianship was prominently featured on those days. The most ambitious undertaking was the celebration of "Library Week," in November; under the direction of chairmen in 52 parishes, some 500 high school seniors were given the opportunity to serve as "Librarians for a Day."

Other recruiting activities not carried on solely by the committee include the publication of *Exploring Librarianship*, a pamphlet containing six radio scripts (published jointly with the Baton Rouge Library Club); the endorsement by the executive board of a movement to organize a fraternity for undergraduate library science students; and the establishment of the state high school library association.

The association received the 2nd-place Field Award in national competition in 1948, and is competing for a 1949 Award.

Salary, Staff, and Tenure—Detailed tables of comparative statistics from libraries of 7 colleges, 6 universities, and 232 schools, and from 30 public and 16 special libraries were compiled. These statistics deal with size and type of staff, salaries, library revenues, hours of work, holidays and vacations, promotions and raises, travel expenses, leave for study, probation, dismissals, and tenure.

Summary of Section Reports

The College and Reference Section has compiled and published in mimeographed form an inventory of the newspaper holdings of the various libraries in the state.

The Public Libraries Section through various committees made investigations and prepared reports on "library record keeping," "retirement of public librarians," and "cooperative printing." Members of the section participated in the Parish Librarians' Workshop Conference, in Natchitoches, and in the meeting of administrative librarians, in Baton Rouge, as well as in the L.L.A. Convention. The matter of enabling negro members to participate in the activities of the section was discussed, but no definite conclusions were reached.

The School Libraries Section has combined with the Library Section of L.E.A. to form the Louisiana Association of School Librarians. Two meetings will be held each year—one at the L.L.A. convention, and one at the L.E.A.—but only one set of officers will serve. A constitution has been adopted, and a handbook for officers is being prepared. A bulletin, *You and Your Profession*, was prepared and distributed to every school and teacher librarian in the state. This association helped to organize the first state student librarians group in Louisiana. The newly-elected officers are: *Mrs. Ruth K. Wilbanks*, Breaux Bridge High School, President; *Miss Agnes Clark*, Natchitoches High School, vice-president; *Miss Jane Ellen Carstens*, S.I.T. Training School, secretary; and *Miss Laura Leche*, Marrero High School, treasurer.

The Trustees Section confined its activities to two meetings, both held during the annual convention of the association.

The detailed financial reports of the treasurer and of the *Bulletin* appear elsewhere in this issue. It is indeed gratifying to note that the hard-working economy-minded staff of the *Bulletin* have used only \$400 of the \$500 subsidy which was voted them, and have not sacrificed the quality of the publication in doing so. The fact is also worth noting that the 1949 annual convention actually made a net profit of \$52.00 instead of requiring a subsidy.

Your retiring president and the members of your retiring executive board feel that it would hardly be appropriate for us to give official thanks to all of you for the work that you have done for your association. But we do desire to express our thanks to you for having given us the opportunity to serve on your board; and we do want to tell you what a pleasure it has been to work with all of you—the staff of the *Bulletin*, the officers of the sections, and chairmen and members of the committee, and all the members.

We pledge ourselves to assist the incoming board in every way possible; and to all those who will guide and who will

carry on the work of the association during 1950, we wish the fullest measure of success.

Eugene P. Watson

TRUSTEES CITATION

The A.L.A. Jury on Citation of Trustees announces that the nominations for the annual citation of trustees for 1950 must be in not later than March 15, 1950, and

preferably earlier. These nominations, with supporting evidence should be sent to Jury on Citation of Trustees, A.L.A. Headquarters, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago. Those who may send in names to be considered are: Library Boards, Individual Library Trustees, State Library Extension Agencies, State Library Associations, or the A.L.A. Trustees Division.

BULLETIN FINANCIAL REPORT, 1948-49*

Receipts

Amount brought forward from Volume 11	\$ 20.16
Louisiana Library Association Subsidy	\$ 400.00
Subscriptions	35.00
Extra Copies Sold	30.25
Cut	4.10
Advertisements	
Volume 12, Number 1	\$ 125.00
" 2	95.00
" 3	175.00
" 4	100.00
" 5	85.00
	580.00
	1,049.35
Total Receipts	\$1,069.51

Expenditures

Bank Charges	\$ 3.36
Postage & Miscellaneous	14.10
Printing	
Volume 12, Number 1	\$ 177.50
" 2	220.01
" 3	207.06
" 4	178.60
" 5	178.50
	961.67
Total Expenditures	\$ 979.13
Cash Balance, December 31, 1949	40.38
Accounts Receivable	50.00

* This report is from July 1, 1948 to December 31, 1949.

Library Demonstration Bill

The Library Demonstration Bill, which would provide federal assistance to states in demonstrating library service to bookless areas, has been reported on favorably by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

L. L. A. TREASURER'S REPORT, 1948-49*

Receipts

Balance on hand July 1, 1948	\$ 436.33
Dues for 1948-49	\$1,311.60
Field Recruiting Award	200.00
Sale of literature	16.00
Convention	274.42
Sale of bonds	557.90
 Total	 2,359.92
 Total Receipts	 \$2,796.25

Expenditures

Bulletin subsidy for volume 12	\$ 400.00
Convention	226.59
Recruiting Committee	722.75
Auditing Committee	.87
Membership Committee	4.69
Public Relations Committee	25.84
Literary Awards, 1949	10.00
Modisette Awards	20.30
Microfilming Newspapers	6.75
Exchange and Bank Charges	11.96
Refund	2.00
A.L.A. Contributing Membership, 1949	25.00
Southwestern Lib. Assn. Dues, 1949	49.13
L.L.A. Executive Board	194.58
Sustaining Membership Transferred to Savings	175.00
College and Reference Section	93.13
Public and Regional Section	86.57
School Section	116.09
Trustees' Section	61.12
 Total Expenditures	 \$2,232.37
Cash Balance December 31, 1949	563.88

Assets

General Checking Account	\$ 563.88
Savings Account	175.00
Pamphlet Fund	63.80
 Total	 \$ 802.68

* This report is from July 1, 1948 to
December 31, 1949.

L. L. A. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1950

W. D. Postell, President, Librarian, Louisiana State University School of Medicine Library, New Orleans
 Eugene Watson, Past-President, Librarian, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches
 Frances Flanders, Vice-President and President-elect, Librarian Ouachita Parish Library, Monroe
 Bess Vaughan, 2nd Vice-President, Librarian, Shreve Memorial Library, Shreveport.
 Norris McClellan, Secretary, Assistant Professor of Library Science, Louisiana State University Library School, Baton Rouge
 Ruth Moor, Treasurer, Cataloger, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans
 Erminia Wadsworth, Parliamentarian, Librarian, Isidore Newman High School, New Orleans

Standing Committees

- Adult Education—*
 Inez Boone, Chairman, Shreve Memorial Library, Shreveport (1949-51)
 Alliene Hofman, Winnfield Elementary School, Winnfield (1949-50)
 Sarah Jones, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1947-50)
 George King Logan, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans (1947-50)
 Helen Dykes, Washington Parish Library, Franklinton (1950-52)
- Auditing—*
 Helen Maestri, Nicholls High School, New Orleans, Chairman
 Theresa Militello, New Orleans Public Library
 Joe W. Kraus, Tulane, New Orleans
- Constitution, By-Laws, Manual—*
 Erminia Wadsworth, Chairman, Isidore Newman High School, New Orleans (1950)
 S. Metella Williams, Louisiana State University library School, Baton Rouge (1950-52)
 Evelyn Taylor, Louisiana State University Engineering Library, Baton Rouge (1949-50)
- Eugene Watson, ex-officio, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches (1950)
 W. D. Postell, ex-officio, Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans (1950)
Cooperation with "Extension Program" of Southwestern Library Association—
 John Hall Jacobs, Chairman, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans (1949-51)
 Lillian Kennedy, East Baton Rouge Parish Schools, Materials Bureau, Baton Rouge (1949-50)
 Vivian Cazayoux, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950-51)
Federal Relations—
 Mary W. Harris, Coordinator, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1949-51)
 Matilda Schenker, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950-51)
 E. J. Scheerer, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston (1949-50)
 Essae M. Culver, ex-officio, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge
- Legislation—*
 Mildred Hogan, Chairman, Louisiana State Department of Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge (1947-50)
 Lucille Arenceaux, Lafayette Parish Library, Lafayette (1949-52)
 Peggy Harper, Louisiana State University Law Library, Baton Rouge (1949-50)
 Florrinell F. Morton, Louisiana State University Library School, Baton Rouge (1949-51)
 Essae M. Culver, Consultant, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge
- Literary Award—*
 John Hall Jacobs, Chairman, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans (1949-51)
 Ruth B. Campbell, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Collection, Baton Rouge (1949-50)
 Mildred Harrington, Louisiana State University Library School, Baton Rouge (1949-51)
 Eugene Watson, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches (1950-51)
 Guy R. Lyle, Louisiana State University,

Baton Rouge (1949-50)

Membership—

- Frances Flanders, Chairman, Ouachita Parish Library, Monroe (1950)
 Hilda Cox, Rabouin Vocational School, New Orleans (1950)
 Anna Davis, Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond (1950)
 Ruth Moor, ex-officio, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans

Modisette Award—

- Sallie Farrell, Chairman, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1949-50)
 Evelyn Peters, Orleans Parish School Board Professional Library, New Orleans (1949-50)
 Mildred Hogan, Louisiana State Department of Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge (1950-51)
 Garland Taylor, Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans (1950-51)

Nominating—

- Ruth Clark, Chairman, Lake Charles High School, Lake Charles (1950)
 Janet Riley, Loyola University Law Library, New Orleans (1950)

- Sallie Farrell, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Public Relations—

- Bess Vaughan, Shreve Memorial Library, Shreveport (1950)

- Muriel Haas, Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans (1949-51)

- Eloise Brock, Natchitoches Parish Library, Natchitoches (1949-50)

- Marie H. Irvine, Tulane University, Middle American Research Institute, New Orleans (1949-50)

- Ella V. A. Schwing, Plaquemine (1949-51)

- Sallie Farrell, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Resolutions—

- Mary W. Harris, Chairman, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

- Marion Taylor, Webster Parish Library, Minden (1950)

- Frances Flanders, Ouachita Parish Library, Monroe (1950)

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- Kardex Visible Records
- Insulated Filing Cabinets
- Library Supplies and Equipment

Library Bureau
DIVISION OF Remington Rand Inc.
NEW ORLEANS BATON ROUGE SHREVEPORT

Convention Committee and Sub-Committees—

Edith Abbott, Chairman, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950)
Sallie Farrell, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Hospitality Committee—

Evelyn Taylor, Chairman, Louisiana State University Engineering Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Margaret Gueymard, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Ella Magee, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Marguerite Hanchey, Louisiana State University, Agriculture Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Frances Cantwell, Louisiana State University, Education Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Commercial Exhibits—

Mildred Tyner, Chairman, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Edith Atkinson, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Betsy St. Julian, East Baton Rouge Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Professional Exhibits—

T. N. McMullan, Chairman, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (1950)

Millicent Hennigan, Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Alice Hebert, Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Program Committee—

Evelyn Peters, Chairman, Orleans Parish School Board Professional Library, New Orleans (1950)

Mildred Hogan, Louisiana State Department Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge (1950)

Ruth Renaud, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans (1950)

Ruth Moor, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans (1950)

W. D. Postell, Louisiana State University School of Medicine Library, New Orleans (1950)

Registration—

Sybil Farr, Chairman, Istrouma High School, Baton Rouge (1950)

Stella Humble, Baton Rouge Junior High School, Baton Rouge (1950)

Leona Kyes, Baker High School, Baker (1950)

Jean Mason, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1950)

Special Committees

Indexing of Louisiana Magazines—

Pearl Segura, Chairman, Southwestern Louisiana Institute Lafayette (1950)

Ruth Campbell, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Collection, Baton Rouge (1950)

Frances Munson, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston (1950)

Marguerite Renshaw, Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, New Orleans (1950)

Irene Pope, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches (1950)

Recruiting—

Vivian Cazayoux, Chairman, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge (1949-51)

Sue Hefley

Norris McClellan, Louisiana State University Library School, Baton Rouge (1950)

Rene Cable, Charity Hospital Patients Library, New Orleans (1950-51)

Margaret Gueymard, East B.R. Parish Library, Baton Rouge (1950-51)

—o—

L. L. A. Nominees for 1951

First Vice-President (President-Elect)—
Evelyn Peters, Librarian, Professional Library, Orleans Parish School Board, New Orleans

Second Vice-President— Marion Taylor, Librarian, Webster Parish Library, Minden

Secretary— Mrs. Nancy Sexton McGee, Librarian, Ruston Jr. High School, Ruston

Treasurer— Ruth Walling, Chief Reference Librarian, L.S.U. Library, Baton Rouge

Parliamentarian— Dr. A. J. Eaton, Associate Director, L.S.U. Library, Baton Rouge

Louisiana Publication

Foot, Lucy B. *Author Headings for the Official Publications of the State of Louisiana*. American Library Association, Chicago. 125 pages. \$4.50.

The second volume in the new series of state author headings lists being published by the A.L.A. is compiled by Lucy B. Foote, the chief catalog librarian of the Louisiana State University Library.

The need for a ready reference tool which lists legal names of state offices has long been recognized by librarians. There is no complete, reliable, and up-to-date list of names of official bodies of the government of the 48 states, nor can these be determined by catalogers except through arduous and time-consuming work. For this reason the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification has been working since 1939 on the series of state author headings lists. The Alabama list was the first to appear. Others will be issued as manuscripts are completed.

The Louisiana list covers official agencies as found in the law from April, 1803 through December 31, 1947. The form of the name as found in the law creating or changing an agency has been used. There are numerous cross references.

A. L. A. Washington Office

Mrs. Margie Sornson Malmberg, of Big Island, Virginia, has been appointed Director of the Washington Office of the American Library Association, which is located in the Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the University of Minnesota Library School, Mrs. Malmberg served as librarian of the public libraries in Viroqua, Chippewa Falls and Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1949 she was Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Library Association.

November Bulletin

The delay in publication of the November *Bulletin* was due entirely to the Monroe printer whose establishment seems completely demoralized by union strikes.

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NOTABLE BOOKS FOR 1949

A preference for books dealing with national and international, political and economic problems is disclosed in the choice of the Notable Books for 1949. The books selected are those considered most worthy of attention by the present-day reader, though not necessarily of permanent value.

Many of the titles cover political and social problems within the United States. They include: Allen, *The Great Pierpont Morgan*; Arnold, *Global Mission*; Barr, *The Pilgrimage of Western Man*; Bell, *Crisis in Education*; Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy*; Bush, *Modern Arms and Free Men*; Dulles, *Labor in America*; Frazier, *The Negro in the United States*; Kohn, *The Twentieth Century*; Lilienthal, *This I Do Believe*; Roosevelt, *This I Remember*; Stettinius, *Roosevelt and the Russians*; U. S. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, *The Hoover Commission Report*; Van Doren, *Nathaniel Hawthorne*; Williams, *Lincoln Finds a General*.

Fiction books include: Arnow, *Hunter's*

Horn; Asch, Mary; Clark, *The Track of the Cat*; Guthrie, *The Way West*; Lea, *The Brave Bulls*; Marquand, *Point of No Return*; Muntz, *The Golden Warrior*; Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*; Welty, *The Golden Apples*.

Other books are: Beebe, *High Jungle*; Blanshard, *American Freedom and Catholic Power*; Brown, *The Story of Maps*; Carr, *The Life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*; Chapman, *The Jungle is Neutral*; Churchill, *Their Finest Hour*; Deutscher, *Stalin*; Frost, *Complete Poems of Robert Frost*, 1949; Gunther, *Behind the Curtain*; Gunther, *Death Be Not Proud*; Hogben, *From Cave Painting to Comic Strip*; Kluckholm, *Mirror for Man*; Lattimore, *The Situation in Asia*; Maugham, *A Writer's Notebook*; Mead, *Male and Female*; Miller, *Death of a Salesman*; Overstreet, *The Mature Mind*; Pearson, *Dickens*; Rusk, *The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson*; Schlesinger, *The Vital Center*; Sheean, *Lead, Kindly Light*; Sheen, *Peace of Soul*; Smith, *Killers of the Dream*; Smith, *The State of Europe*; Stuart, *The Threads That Runs So True*; Weizmann, *Trial and Error*.

TRUSTEES CITATION 1949

The American Library Association honored Mrs. Julia Brown Asplund, Santa Fe, N. M., at its conference in Fort Worth, Tex. The Association conferred on Mrs. Asplund its Citation of Merit in recognition of her many years of service to the library cause in New Mexico.

Mrs. Asplund is chairman of the board of the New Mexico State Library Commission, and a trustee of the Santa Fe Public Library. She was one of two library trustees chosen by the American Library Association's Jury on Citation of Trustees, of which Mrs. A. J. Quigley of Seattle, Washington, was chairman, and Mr. M. M. Harris, editor San Antonio Express, San Antonio, Tex., was a member. Mrs. Asplund was cited for her outstanding work during the past 48 years with library projects in New Mexico, the two largest

cities of the state, as well as its educational institutions. Her services have aided in procuring funds, erecting buildings, training library helpers, and providing library service to out-lying districts in a large and sparsely populated area.

The American Library Association upon recommendation of its Jury on Citation of Trustees, honors two trustees annually for distinguished service during the preceding year. Robert B. Tunstall, lawyer of Norfolk, Va., received the other Citation of Merit award for 1949 at the Association's conference in Miami Beach, Fla. Sixteen trustees have been previously honored by the Association since the first citations in 1941, in national recognition of the valuable services to libraries given by such trustees as a public service without financial reward.